

## NEW AND LITTLE-KNOWN COLORADO DIPTERA

BY MAURICE T. JAMES

## BOMBYLIIDÆ

*Eclimus muricatus* (O. S.) (*Epibates muricatus* O. S., West. Dipt., 272.) The following specimen, taken at Manitou, Colo., June 15, 1929 (M. T. James), fits the description of Osten Sacken's species, which was described from a single male.

Male. Length, 14 mm. Entire body black, largely velvety and opaque, the front and sternum somewhat shining. Antennæ long, black, the second joint short, the third joint nearly as long as the first two combined. Proboscis elongate, with long, narrow labia; palpi long, about half the length of the proboscis, prominent, distinctly two-jointed. Thorax beset with sharp rigid spines on the dorsum, which are conspicuous, and in four rather distinct rows; they vary in size from small to quite large, and are mostly pre-sutural. Thorax devoid of bristles. Wings strongly infumated, more so near the veins, and becoming gradually darker toward the costal margin, the costal cell becoming quite deeply brown. Costa beset with quite distinct teeth in two distinct rows. Legs long, black, the front tarsi somewhat lighter, brownish below. Halteres black. Head, thorax, abdomen, and femora clothed with black pile, which is less dense, but, nevertheless, present, on the dorsum of the thorax; bristles of tibiæ and tarsi black.

The female lacks the tubercles on the mesonotum and costa and has a broad, shining black front and more robust abdomen. Two females from Cascade, Colo., July 9, 1914, and one from California, in the American Museum of Natural History.

## STRATIOMYIDÆ

*Odontomyia similis* Johnson. I am referring the following specimen from the collection of the Colorado Agricultural College, taken on Cameron Pass, Colo., June 5, 1931 (C. R. Jones, ?) to this species, which was described from a single female.

Female. Length, 10 mm. Head and occiput yellow; ocellar triangle black; vertex, a spot on each side of the front, a median frontal stripe from the base of the antennæ half-way to the occipital triangle, and a large spot at the base of the antennæ, all black. Antennæ black, the first joint twice the length of the second; proboscis black. Dorsum of thorax black, its posterior angles yellow; scutellum yellow; spines yellow, short, upcurved. Pleura green, with two black spots, the anterior one touching the black pectus. Abdomen black, except for the following marks, which are green: a triangular spot on each side at the posterior margin of the second segment; a pair of bands in a similar position on the third and another, but much shorter pair, on the fourth; a narrow abdominal margin, considerably widened at the posterior margin of the fifth segment. Venter green. Halteres green. Femora, except base, black; bases of tibiæ and of tarsal segments black; remainder of legs yellow. Wings hyaline; veins strong, yellow. Third vein simple; discal cell emits three distinct veins.

The abdominal markings in this specimen are greenish, rather than yellow, as in Johnson's description of the type; but, as Johnson remarks, this is of little consequence. Fresh specimens of *Odontomyia* seem to have green markings that turn yellow with age.

#### ***Odontomyia nuda* new species**

Scutellum unspined; abdomen with an irregular black dorsal line and a yellow border.

Female. Head and occiput yellow, with sparse yellow pubescence; vertical triangle black; a rounded black spot on each side of the front, below the vertical triangle, and another just below the base of the antennæ; proboscis black. Antennæ missing in type. Dorsum of thorax wholly black, except for posterior angles, and with short yellow pubescence; tergum yellow; pectus black. Scutellum wholly yellow, with black pubescence above; unspined. Halteres yellow. Metascutellum black, not prominent. Abdomen yellow in ground color; a series of broadly-connected diamond-shaped black spots on the center of the segments, forming a continuous line, the spot on the fifth segment nearly attaining the lateral margin, broader than the others; a small black spot near each lateral margin of the third segment, a larger one, briefly connected with the central spot, in the same position on the fourth segment; apex of fifth segment yellow. Venter yellow.

Femora except tip, and distal half of tibiæ, black, femora slightly yellowish beneath; tip of femora, proximal half of tibiæ, and tarsi, chiefly yellow; terminal tarsal joints brownish. Wings hyaline, veins yellow; third vein distinctly forked; discal cell emits three distinct veinlets.

One specimen in the collection of the Colorado Agricultural College, female, Maybell, Colo., Aug. 1, 1904. (Collector unknown.)

This species is related to *O. nigrirostris* Loew and to *O. fallax* Johnson. The abdominal markings will readily distinguish it from both these species.

#### *Odontomyia alticola*, new species

This species is closely related to *O. arcuata*, and descriptions of *O. arcuata* apply to this species, with the following exceptions; the face is wholly yellow or green in both sexes; the scutellum, in the females, is wholly yellow or green and covered with thin pile which, in some specimens, becomes blackish toward the base; in the males, the black at the base of the scutellum is narrower than in *O. arcuata*; the yellow of the occiput, in the females, is more extended, the black region being confined to the borders of the occipital fossa; the abdominal markings of the female consist of subtriangular markings on the second, third, fourth, and fifth segments, all rounded at the posterior angles, all black; that of the second segment joins broadly to the marking of the first segment, which consists of a narrower band along the posterior margin; those of the third and fourth are greatly attenuated at the lateral margins, and touch the anterior margins of the segments only narrowly at the middle and at the extremities; that of the fifth indented posteriorly; none of these markings are connected with the others, except for the connection between the first and the second. Several specimens of this species were labeled "*O. arcuata*" together with other true specimens of *O. arcuata* in the Colorado Agricultural College collection; but, though *O. arcuata* is an extremely variable species, I believe these specimens of *O. alticola* constitute a distinct species, or at least subspecies, by virtue of the stability of this variation in the same locality. Johnson (Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., xxii, 256) probably had specimens of this species before him when he wrote: "In the ten specimens before me this character (*i.e.*, the lack of the biarcuate edge) predominates, although it is not typical; in one specimen which very closely resembles the type the marking of the second segment is triangular, and on the other segments the biarcuate edge is wanting, and the anterior edge does not quite reach the margin of the segment toward the lateral portions." I am somewhat dubious as to the males, but I have referred those having the face entirely yellow to *O. alticola* and those having the upper part of the face, toward the base of the antennæ, black, to *O. arcuata*.

Types.—Holotype, female, allotype, male, Fort Collins, Colo., June 23, 1931. Paratypes, 5 females, 3 males, Fort Collins, June 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 1931; 2 females, Canon City, Colo., June 25, 1931; 1 male, Clifton, Colo., June 9, 1911; 1 male, Delta, Colo., June 28, 1912; 6 females, "Colo.," no date (all in the collection of the Colorado Agricultural College, collectors unknown); 1 female, Boulder, Colo. (C. P. Custer), July 4, 1925 (Colorado University Collection).

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## DOCTOR OTTOLENGUI'S COLLECTION OF PHYTOMETRINÆ

BY FRANK E. WATSON

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

The members of the New York Entomological Society<sup>1</sup> will be interested to learn that Dr. R. Ottolengui has donated his very excellent collection of Phytometrinæ to this Museum. The older members will remember that Dr. Ottolengui specialized in this subfamily of the Noctuidæ, and published an extensive paper in our JOURNAL entitled—"Plusia and Allied Genera with Descriptions of New Species," 1902, Vol. X, No. 2, pp. 57-77, Pls. vi-ix.

This collection is very complete and world-wide in scope. It contains about 3,300 specimens, representing nearly 450 species, and includes types, paratypes, metatypes, and homotypes. A great deal of the material is fresh and beautiful, the specimens looking as if bred. Many of the series are long. Individuals used for figuring in his published papers are so labeled.

Accompanying the collection is an album containing 171 hand colored sketches of types and other rare species.

Dr. Ottolengui's collection is now incorporated in that of the Museum and is available to students.

<sup>1</sup> Read at the meeting of Dec. 15, 1931.